



Many Men of Many Minds

Floyd W. Parsons.—War is always a curse and a waster, but at the same time it is a stimulator of thought and invention. The economic, political and industrial character of the world practically has been remade during the past thirty-six months.

Thomas A. Edison.—Every man has some forte, something he can do better than he can do anything else. Many men, however, never find the job they are best fitted for. And often this is because they do not think enough. Too many men drift lazily into any job, suited or unsuited for them; and when they don't get along well they blame everybody and everything except themselves.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr.—Modern thought is placing less emphasis on material considerations. It is recognizing that the basis of national progress, whether industrial or social, is the health, efficiency and spiritual development of the people.

Thomas W. Lamont.—The Japanese and the Chinese are a bit more discerning, I believe, than most races and they quickly detect the spurious article. Never will American trade and prestige reach their place in the Orient until we have picked out as our representatives men of the highest character—men who, in thought and in action, show themselves to be typical of the best that there is in American generosity of spirit, of courage and of kindness.

Frank Gillmore.—The world is livable enough today. To many of us, it is more than livable, it is indeed joyous to those who can appreciate the wonderful and the beautiful and both the wonderful and the beautiful are always near at hand to those who have eyes to see and just a little understanding.

W. L. George.—Every boy knows that nothing need stop him, that no class bar will cut him off from any position or any office. He knows that in the West of his country lies land which has never been trodden by a white foot. Therefore, there are resources which he can take, and, being a normal human being, he tries to secure his share. In other words, he is born a pioneer. I do not want to exaggerate; many millions of Americans are perfectly content to go indefinitely in the occupation they have drifted into, and seek only more wages, or more salary, but the thing that matters is the consciousness in the American mind that everything is open and everything is possible.

Estella M. Place.—The ideal home is a miniature democracy in which each member has a voice in the management, but in which independence of action is encouraged so long as the best interests of the family are conserved.

Frank E. Frothingham.—There is no irrigation or water power need sufficiently pressing to justify encroachment upon the comparatively small areas of natural wonderland which we have set aside as national parks.

Dr. S. A. Sochocky.—Locked up in radium is the greatest force the world knows. An ounce of it, if carried in the hip pocket in an ordinary glass tube, would kill a man in ten hours by destroying his tissues and bones.

Lord Northcliffe.—If the League of Nations or any other association of nations, including the United States, can join effectively in forming a buttress in the world against evil, I think I have sufficient knowledge of public opinion to say that Great Britain would welcome it.

Herbert N. Casson.—Unless you are loyal to others, no one will be loyal to you. No success—no lasting success—can come to any firm unless there is loyalty on both sides.

Joseph Knowles.—The moment you have left the haunts of man, the high cost of living and all other such artificial problems vanish. We have gone stale by living within brick walls and by depending on steam heat and push buttons. Our woodcraft instincts have atrophied through lack of use.

Rep. Harold Knutson.—A short time ago I visited Ellis Island to see for myself the class of immigrants now coming here; and to say that I was appalled by the class we are now getting is stating it mildly. Two other members of Congress accompanied me, and we were agreed that only a very small percentage could be assimilated without lowering our present standard, and that is something we must guard against.

A. C. Bedford.—Europe does not need American money so much as she needs American management.

Franklin H. Giddings.—The public has a moral right to know the geographical extent of a coal mining corporation's real estate, what its actual capital is, what its actual debts are, what actual payments of wages it makes, and how they are graded, how many days a year each class of employes is productively occupied, the sanitary state of the communities in which the employes live, what taxes the corporation pays, what percentage of its income is paid out in salaries, how it keeps its accounts, and what its profits are. A coal mining corporation that objects to letting the public have this information should be put out of business, and the public would have no occasion to worry lest there should be no coal to burn if it were.

Edward Alsworth Ross.—It is safe to predict that fewer votes will be corruptly swayed and that they will never again be sold at such bargain prices as in the days when no limit was imposed on the rôle of liquor in politics.

Colonel Guy D. Goff.—It is education which is needed. We cannot save the world by hanging murderers and imprisoning thieves. We can save it only by teaching mankind not to murder and that theft is of all roads to wealth the most precarious.

William T. Hornaday.—In all probability there is not an acre of ground, a tree six inches or more in diameter, or a barrel of water, in any national park in the United States, that is not wanted by some industrial concern that can make out a list of most plausible and good reasons why they should have it.

Fred C. Kelly.—In the long run, you can kid a man out of more money than you can tax him out of. Tax it away from him and he becomes soured and disgruntled—almost a foe to his government; but keep telling him what a great philanthropist he is, thus getting him to loosen up, and he is not only pleased with himself, but with nearly everybody else.

James Montgomery Flagg.—Philosophy has its place—at the very end. When you have achieved permanent tonsillitis from blasphemy then take to philosophy. Philosophy is an anesthetic: when life gets a bit too thick then one saturates a wad of cotton batting with philosophy and holds it to one's nose and inhales.

Charles Moreau Harger.—The gathering of producers into granges, unions and societies has reached vast proportions. They have their special publications, which set forth the profits possible if they can act as a unit. The dream of complete control of products of field, orchard and ranch is most attractive, but it demands an organization of more compactness and capital than has yet been evolved, to control a nation's products.

Lee Russell.—Teachers know the worth of their calling; they would like more evidence that the public really feels that worth. They know that on them, more than on any other one class of citizens, depends the future of the republic, but they are somewhat lonesome in the consciousness of that knowledge.

William Hood.—Most of the big things I have seen done have been accomplished by faithful, intelligent, and painstaking effort rather than by special brilliancy. "Strokes of genius" are more likely to be apoplectic than apocalyptic.

William S. Benson.—Our merchant marine was built to meet a world emergency. It is equipped to promote world's peace.

Mary H. Ingham.—The brightest vision shines in the New Year. With ballot in hand, women are setting forth to find the way to draw together the nations of the world by the solidarity of their understanding of the needs of all women and all children. This internationalism holds no threat of destruction but only the highest hope of civilized humanity.

Joseph T. Dickman.—I do not believe the time is ripe for universal military training, and feel sure that the people are against it. While there is necessity of a standing army of approximately 200,000 men, it is evident that a more economical program for maintenance of this army will be necessary if the country's nose is to be once more brought above the water in matters of finance.

David Lloyd George.—When we talk about emigration we are not talking of bleeding this old country. Quite the reverse. We are adding to its strength. Whether they are in Scotland, England, Wales, Canada, Australia or New Zealand, there is a great sense of kinship, a great feeling that we are one people—one people and one country.

Katherine De Witt.—This would be a more livable world if we could banish envy and jealousy from our hearts, our lives, our homes, our business, our social work, our philanthropies.

Rep. James T. Begg.—The United States never developed from the raw country that she was, from the day of the wax candle and the tallow dip down to the electric light by doing for the citizen what he ought to do for himself. We have run wild in asking the government to do this, to do that, and to do the other thing.

Corinne Lowe.—The Polish Jew, like the Italian, is not going to do much toward the solution of the farm-labor problem in this country.

Polish Jew No Aid to Farm-labor Problem of Nation—He is going to settle in the cities. The immigrant from this section, exposed as he has been for years to unsettled conditions of life—to war, disease, hunger and cold—represents a low ebb in physical vitality. He is, generally speaking, the most underfed, the most poorly clothed and the most wretched in appearance of all the present-day arrivals at Ellis Island. Second, his refusal to focus upon any save urban centers creates, particularly in the already congested East Side, an acute phase of the housing problem.

Judge Benjamin B. Lindsey.—As I see it, the hope of the state—of all states—is still in education, beginning with itself in its own beginning, childhood.

J. W. Johnston.—When a man's in trouble he is glad to be assured of something reasonable. All have had mothers and, no matter how low these men have sunk, all have loved them. There has never been a time when you couldn't bring tears to their eyes by referring to their mothers. What is that? That is Love. That is God.

William H. Edwards.—It is an asset to every business man, and particularly to every man in public life, to be able to get the crowd interested in him, in his personality, his work.

Calvin Coolidge.—It may be well for all of us to realize that the government of the United States was organized for justice to all and that each should have an influence in its control.

George P. Brett.—To stack hay on a sunny day in June, or to hasten its loading before a sudden thundershower, will give your muscles just as much exercise; and the glow and contentment which come with your cold shower before dinner, after a day spent at work in the fields, are finer, and give more satisfaction, than any game ever invented by man.

Governor Ben W. Olcott.—Our governmental principles are founded on too firm a foundation even to be shaken by any of the winds which may now be swirling about.